

ILLINOIS WESLEYAN UNIVERSITY.

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EIGHTEENTH

ANNUAL CATALOGUE

OF THE

Officers and Students,

AND

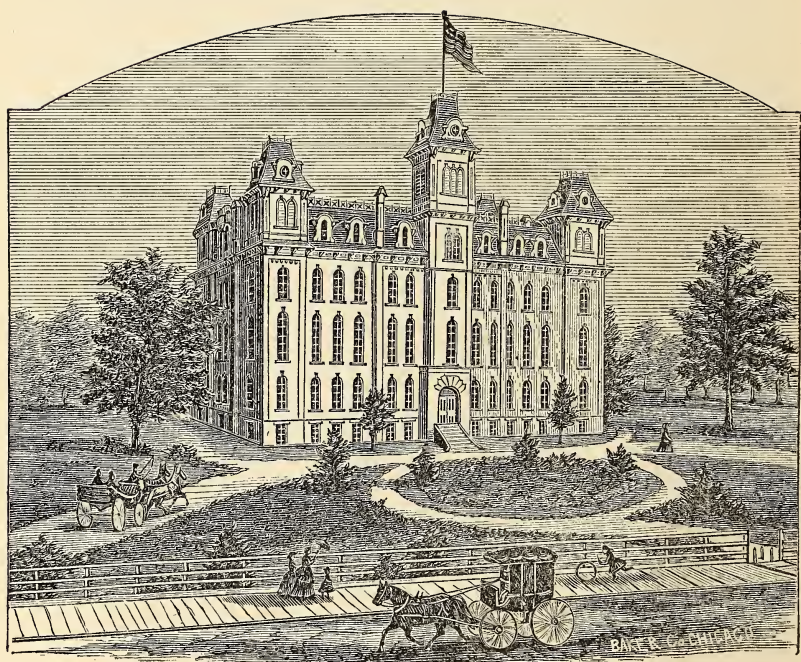
GENERAL CIRCULAR

FOR THE

*Collegiate Year Ending June 17th, 1875.*

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†Resigned at the close of the Fall Term.

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Graduate of Illinois Wesleyan University.	
Rev. William Kepler, A. M.,	Milan, Ohio.
Graduate of Ohio Wesleyan University.	
Prof. Lewis L. Rogers, A. M.,	Greencastle, Ind.
Graduate of Indiana Asbury University.	

## A. M. in cursu.

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Marietta J. Roberts, A. B.,	Quincy.
Graduate of Quincy College.	

## A. M. pro merito.

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Meixsell, George P.	Green Valley.
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Sterling, Thomas	Le Roy,
Smith, William A.	Wapella,
Van Pelt, Samuel	Normal.

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Henry, Delia	Bloomington,
Mason, Allin C.	Normal,
Round, May	Farmer City.

## Ph. B.

Morris, Augustine Y.	Paxton.
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Marquis, William S.	.	.	.	.	<i>Bloomington,</i>
Staymate, Byron F.	.	.	.	.	<i>Clinton,</i>
Wilson, J. Oliver	.	.	.	.	<i>Manchester.</i>

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Fisher, J. Alonzo	.	.	.	.	<i>Buda,</i>
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McWilliams, Edward	.	.	.	.	<i>Dwight,</i>
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Fort, Greenbury L.	Lacon,
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Vandeventer, Mary E.	LeRoy,
White, Mercie	Bloomington,
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Benjamin, Anna L.	Hudson,
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Coffman, Emma	Rutland,
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Cook, Edgar	Delta,
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Corley, Simon F.	Tower Hill,
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Crum, William H.	Liter,
Cumming, Ella M.	Farmer City,
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Denning, Robert W.	Tonica,
Dennison, Herbert L.	Bloomington,
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Dille, William S.	Normal,
Dolloff, Burt	Bloomington,
Dooley, William L.	Bloomington,
Dunlevy, Osmar M.	El Paso,
Eccles, Joseph	Bristol,



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Fisher, Jennie	LeRoy,
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Funk, Clara M.	McLean,
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Hathaway, Henry A.	Remington, Ind.,
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Johnston, Lucien C.	Danvers,
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Laughlin, William F.	Sidney, Ohio,
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Lindsey, William M.	Mansfield,
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McBarnes, Maggie	Bellflower,
McMurray, Charles	Normal,
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Miller, D. Warren	Bloomington,
Minard, Ira	Normal,
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Norris, James A.	Mackinaw,
Null, William C.	LeRoy,
Packard, Augusta	Bloomington,
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Payne, Conrad B.	Lexington,
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Pompelly, Benjamin I.	McLean,
Pompelly, William	McLean,
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Price, Scott	Bloomington,
Rayburn, Ida M.	Bloomington,
Rayburn, Eda B.	Bloomington,
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Rollins, Herbert M.	Henry,
Ross, Emma	Normal,

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Scott, Joel R.	Dwight,
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Sealy, Thomas G.	Olney,
Sharon, William	Carrollton,
Sherwood, Charles H.	Normal,
Sherwood, Lycurgus D.	Normal,
Shutt, Sarah O.	Danvers,
Shutt, William H.	Danvers,
Simmons, Henry T.	Bloomington,
Skaggs, Andrew H.	Danvers,
Skinner, James W.	Covel, Clay Co.,
Smith, Dolphus	Galva,
Smith, Leonidas H.	Mantino,
Smith, Lula	Mantino,
Snodgrass, Anna	Farmer City,
Stafford, Lizzie	Maroa,
Steinbach, William E.	El Paso,
Strickland, Adda O.	Greenfield,
Stubblefield, Robert	McLean,
Sturgeon, William S.	El Paso,
Sully, Frank	McLean,
Swart, Charles O.	Waynesville,
Swing, Tilford	Mason City,
Taylor, J. W.	Pleasant Hill,
Templeton, J. Boyd	Bloomington,
Templeton, Emma	Bloomington,
Tipton, Harry	Bloomington,
Travis, David	Fairbury,
Trout, Henry	Tonica,
Vance, John W.	Danvers,
Van Pelt, Lena	Normal,
Van Pelt, John R.	Normal,
Ware, Samuel M.	Towanda,
West, Mary	LeRoy,
Wheeler, Eureka W.	Shirley,
Wheeler, Metcalf T.	Bellflower,
White, Emma	Bloomington,
White, Etta P.	Bloomington,
Wilkins, Clara	Chicago,
Wilkins, Ula	Chicago,
Williams, Olive	Selma,
Wineman, Charles H.	Auburn,
Wood, Robert P.	Arrowsmith,
Wyatt, Edgar	Murraysville,
York, Francis M.	LeRoy,
Young, George D.	Bloomington.

# COLLEGE OF LAW.

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## GRADUATES OF 1875:

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Dickinson, Asahel F.	.	.	.	.	.	<i>Normal,</i>
James, John H. T.	.	.	.	.	.	<i>Lincoln,</i>
Osborn, Richard	.	.	.	.	.	<i>Bloomington,</i>
Pike, Randolph A.	.	.	.	.	.	<i>Bloomington,</i>
Reed, Newton B.	.	.	.	.	.	<i>Normal,</i>
Walker, Isaac D.	.	.	.	.	.	<i>Decatur,</i>
Williams, Marshall N.	.	.	.	.	.	<i>Bloomington.</i>

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## UNDERGRADUATES.

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Colvin, Joseph	.	.	.	.	.	<i>Hennepin,</i>
Denning, Stewart	.	.	.	.	.	<i>McLean,</i>
Evans, Winslow	.	.	.	.	.	<i>Wenona,</i>
Hall, Lester M.	.	.	.	.	.	<i>Bloomington,</i>
Jackman, Frank	.	.	.	.	.	<i>Bloomington,</i>
Keenan, Walter	.	.	.	.	.	<i>LeRoy,</i>
Ludlam, Charles S.	.	.	.	.	.	<i>Cape May, N. J.,</i>
McMurray, William P.	.	.	.	.	.	<i>Normal,</i>
Moore, John	.	.	.	.	.	<i>Normal,</i>
Smith, J. Patterson	.	.	.	.	.	<i>Chenow,</i>
Spencer, Henry D.	.	.	.	.	.	<i>Bloomington,</i>
Wade, Richard A.	.	.	.	.	.	<i>Petersburg,</i>
Wertz, Charles F.	.	.	.	.	.	<i>Bloomington,</i>
Young, Frank	.	.	.	.	.	<i>Bloomington.</i>

# SUMMARY.

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Graduates,	25
Seniors,	11
Juniors,	13
Sophomores,	28
Freshmen,	38
Irregulars,	33
Preparatory,	198
Law Students,	21
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	367
Counted twice,	1
	<hr/>
Total,	366

## REQUISITES FOR ADMISSION.

### CLASSICAL COURSE.

Candidates for admission to the Freshman Class will be examined in the following studies:

COMMON ENGLISH.—English Grammar and Analysis, Phonics and the principles of English Composition, History of United States, and Geography.

MATHEMATICS.—Arithmetic, Algebra to Quadratics, Plane Geometry.

NATURAL SCIENCE.—Natural Philosophy, Physical Geography, and the elements of Botany, Zoology and Physiology.

LATIN.—Latin Grammar and Reader, four books of Cæsar's Commentaries, six Select Orations of Cicero, the whole of the Æneid, Harkness' Introduction to Latin Composition to Part Third, or fifty exercises in Arnold's Latin Prose Composition.

The last six books of the Æneid should be read with special reference to Prosody, to the acquisition of facility in translation and, the increase in the knowledge of the Latin vocabulary.

GREEK.—Hadley's Grammar, Boise's Exercises, three books of Xenophon's Anabasis, Jones' Greek Prose Composition, and Smith's History of Greece, first fourteen chapters.

### SCIENTIFIC COURSE.

Candidates for admission to the Freshman Class will be examined in the following studies:

COMMON ENGLISH.—English Grammar and Analysis, Phonics and the principles of English Composition, History of United States, and Geography.

MATHEMATICS.—Arithmetic, Algebra to Quadratics, Plane Geometry.

NATURAL SCIENCE.—Natural Philosophy, Physical Geography, and the elements of Botany, Zoology and Physiology.

LATIN.—Latin Grammar and Reader, Harkness' Introduction to Latin Composition to Part Second.

Equivalents for any of the above named studies will be accepted.

## COURSE IN PHILOSOPHY.

Candidates for admission to this course must present satisfactory evidence to the Faculty that they possess a good English education.

## ADVANCED STANDING.

Candidates for advanced standing are examined in the studies previously pursued by the classes they propose to enter, or in other studies equivalent to them.

Students bringing certificates from institutions of equal collegiate grade may be admitted to advanced standing, without further examination.

Graduates of High and Grammar Schools, who have completed more or less than the above preparatory course of study, will be admitted to the proper classes, without further examination, on presentation of the certificate of the principals of such schools.

## TIME OF EXAMINATION.

Candidates for admission to the University will be examined on Friday and Monday, preceding the annual Commencement ; also, on the first day of each term. In special cases, candidates may be examined at other times of the year.

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COURSES OF STUDY.

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These have been arranged with much care, after a close comparison of the standards of the best institutions of our country, and are designed to meet the varied wants of the youth of our rapidly developing commonwealth. We now offer to those desiring an education, the following Courses of Study :

I. THE REGULAR CLASSICAL COURSE, substantially the same as that of the older colleges of the United States, includes a course of four years in addition to the usual preparatory studies. The course in Latin—including the preparatory studies—extends through eighteen terms, or six years. The Course in Greek, including the preparatory studies, extends through fifteen terms, or five years. For the Greek and Latin of the Junior year certain other departments of



study may be substituted at the option of the student, provided the department chosen be completed. The completion of this course entitles the student to the degree of *Bachelor of Arts*, (A. B.)

II. THE SCIENTIFIC COURSE, including the German and Latin, when completed, entitles the student to the degree of *Bachelor of Science*, (B. S.)

The curriculum in the Scientific Department embraces all the studies of the Regular Course, except the Greek and a part of the Latin, together with many special studies deemed desirable.

Attention is called to the thorough course offered by the University in the Natural Sciences, arranged, as it is, with a view to the higher discussions in the different branches, as well as the ordinary facts and principles.

III. THE COURSE IN PHILOSOPHY is specially designed for non-resident students who have not the time or facilities to pursue either of the above courses of study. It is particularly adapted to ministers and teachers, who are non-resident students. As will be seen by referring to the course laid down, these may elect in certain parts of the course such studies as are best suited to their respective professions. It is believed that no superior course in English studies or in Philosophy, can be found in the catalogue of any other institution of learning. The completion of this course entitles the student to the degree of *Bachelor of Philosophy*, (Ph. B.)

While the last two courses of study afford excellent mental discipline, and embrace much that is of practical utility in the various business pursuits in life, yet the experience of ages, the honors accorded by similar institutions in all countries, together with the discipline, culture and correct use of language required—all are motives for the student to take a little more time, make an increased effort, and bear away from his Alma Mater its highest honors.

#### POST-GRADUATE COURSES.

DEGREE OF MASTER OF ARTS.—Graduates of colleges, who shall satisfy the Faculty of the University that they have pursued creditably a course of study equivalent to that for which the degree of A. B. is given in the Illinois Wesleyan University, may obtain the degree of Master of Arts, by pursuing a course of study for one year after graduation, in any one of the following subjects: Philosophy, Philology, History, Political Science, Mathematics, Physics, Chemistry, Natural History and Pedagogics,—and passing a thorough examination therein. Candidates for this degree must present a satisfactory thesis.



The degree of Master of Arts, *in cursu*, is conferred on all Bachelors of Arts of three years' standing, who, in the mean time, have sustained a good moral character, *and give satisfactory evidence that they have successfully prosecuted* advanced studies, whether professional, scientific or literary.

Applications for degrees, *in cursu*, should be made personally, or by letter, at least thirty days before Commencement.

DEGREE OF DOCTOR OF PHILOSOPHY.—The degree of Ph. D. will be given to persons similarly qualified, who shall pursue as residents for at least *two* years, and as non-resident students for at least *three* years after graduation, any one of the subjects specified for the degree of A. M., shall pass a thorough examination therein and shall present a satisfactory thesis on some subject in the department chosen by the candidates. The thesis must embody the result of original research, and shall consist of not less than three thousand words. It must be written on legal cap in a legible hand, or printed, and must be furnished to the Faculty, through the President, at least sixty days before Commencement.

The usual fee for all diplomas is payable in advance.

## COURSES OF INSTRUCTION.

## COURSE FOR THE DEGREE OF A. B.

## FRESHMEN.

## FIRST TERM.

Latin, . . .	Livy, . . . . .	<i>Chase &amp; Stewart.</i>
" . . .	Prose Composition, . . . .	<i>Harkness.</i>
Greek, . . .	Memorabilia of Socrates, . . .	<i>Boise &amp; Freeman.</i>
" . . .	Prose Composition, . . . .	<i>Boise.</i>
Mathematics, .	Algebra--Quadratics, . . . .	<i>Schuyler.</i>
Natural Science,	Astronomy, . . . . .	<i>Steele.</i>
" . . .	History of Astronomy, . . . .	<i>Lectures.</i>
	English Criticism, . . . .	

## SECOND TERM.

Latin, . . .	Livy, . . . . .	<i>Chase &amp; Stewart.</i>
" . . .	Prose Composition, . . . .	<i>Harkness.</i>
Greek, . . .	Homer's Iliad, . . . . .	<i>Boise.</i>
" . . .	Prose Composition, . . . .	
Mathematics, .	Algebra, completed, . . . .	<i>Schuyler.</i>
Belles Lettres,	Rhetoric, . . . . .	<i>Haven.</i>
	Elocution, . . . . .	<i>Hamill.</i>

## THIRD TERM.

Latin, . . .	Horace—Odes and Satires, . . .	
" . . .	Prose Composition, . . . .	<i>Harkness.</i>
Greek, . . .	Herodotus, . . . . .	<i>Boise &amp; Freeman.</i>
" . . .	Prose Composition, . . . .	<i>Boise.</i>
Mathematics, .	Geometry—Polygons and Circles, .	<i>Ray.</i>
Natural Science,	Inorganic Chemistry, . . . .	<i>Steele.</i>
	English Criticism, . . . .	

## SOPHOMORE YEAR.

## FIRST TERM.

Latin, . . .	Horace—Satires and Epistles, .	<i>Chase &amp; Stewart.</i>
Greek, . . .	Demosthenes—De Corona, .	<i>Champlin.</i>
Mathematics, .	Geometry of Space, . . . .	<i>Ray.</i>
Natural Science, .	Physiology, . . . . .	<i>Huxley &amp; Youmans</i>
	Elocution, . . . . .	<i>Hamill.</i>

## SECOND TERM.

Latin, . . .	Tacitus—Germania and Agricola, .	<i>Antho.</i>
Greek, . . .	Demosthenes—De Corona, .	<i>Champlin.</i>
Mathematics, .	Trigonometry and Mensuration, .	<i>Ray.</i>
Natural Science, .	Zoology, . . . . .	<i>Nicholson.</i>
	English Criticism, . . . . .	

## THIRD TERM.

Latin, . . .	Quintilian, . . . . .	<i>Frieze.</i>
Greek, . . .	Gorgias of Plato, . . . . .	<i>Woolsey.</i>
Mathematics, .	Analytical Geometry, . . . .	<i>Peck.</i>
Natural Science, .	Botany, . . . . .	<i>Gray.</i>
	Elocution, . . . . .	<i>Hamill.</i>

## JUNIOR YEAR.

## FIRST TERM.

Latin, . . .	Tacitus—Histories, . . . . .	<i>Anthon.</i>
Greek, . . .	Prometheus Bound—Æschylus, or Cædipus Rex, . . . . .	
Mathematics, .	Mechanics, . . . . .	<i>Peck.</i>
History, . . .	Ancient, . . . . .	<i>Thalheimer.</i>
Hebrew, . . .	Grammar, . . . . .	<i>Green.</i>
	English Criticism. . . . .	

## SECOND TERM.

Latin, . . .	Juvenal, . . . . .	<i>Hart.</i>
Greek, . . .	Thucydides—Selections, . . . . .	<i>Mather.</i>
Natural Science,	Chemical Physics, . . . . .	<i>Youmans.</i>
History, . . .	Mediæval and Modern, . . . . .	<i>Thalheimer.</i>
Hebrew, . . .	Grammar and Chrestomathy, . . . . .	<i>Green.</i>
	Elocution, . . . . .	<i>Hamill.</i>

## THIRD TERM.

Latin, . . .	Select Readings, . . . . .	
Greek, . . .	Plato—Selections, . . . . .	<i>Tyler.</i>
Natural Science,	Organic Chemistry, . . . . .	<i>Youmans.</i>
Metaphysics,	Logic, . . . . .	<i>Coppee.</i>
Hebrew, . . .	Grammar and Chrestomathy, . . . . .	<i>Green.</i>
	English Criticism. . . . .	

## SENIOR YEAR.

## FIRST TERM.

Ethics, . . .	Evidences of Christianity, . . .	<i>Hopkins.</i>
Natural Science, .	Mineralogy, . . . . .	
Belles Lettres, .	Rhetoric, . . . . .	<i>Whately.</i>
Politics, . . .	Political Economy, . . . .	<i>Perry.</i>
	Elocution, . . . . .	<i>Hamill.</i>

## SECOND TERM.

Metaphysics, . .	Psychology, . . . . .	<i>Munsell.</i>
Natural Science, .	Geology, . . . . .	<i>Dana.</i>
Belles Lettres, .	English Literature, . . . .	<i>Shaw.</i>
Politics, . . .	International Law, . . . .	<i>Woolsey.</i>
	English Criticism. . . . .	

## THIRD TERM.

Ethics, . . .	Moral Science, . . . . .	<i>Hopkins.</i>
Mathematics, .	Astronomy, . . . . .	<i>Loomis.</i>
“ . . .	Physical and Practical Astronomy, .	<i>Lectures.</i>
Belles Lettres, .	English Literature, . . . .	<i>Shaw.</i>

## COURSE FOR THE DEGREE OF B. S.

## FRESHMAN YEAR.

## FIRST TERM.

Latin, . . .	Cæsar, . . . . .	
“ . . .	Prose Composition, . . . .	<i>Harkness.</i>
Mathematics, .	Algebra—Quadratics, . . .	<i>Schuyler.</i>
Natural Science, .	Astronomy, . . . . .	<i>Steele.</i>
“ . . .	History of Astronomy, . . .	<i>Lectures.</i>
Politics, . . .	Civil Government, . . . .	<i>Townsend.</i>
	English Criticism. . . . .	

## SECOND TERM.

Latin, . . . .	Cicero, . . . . .	
“ . . . .	Prose Composition, . . . .	<i>Harkness.</i>
Mathematics, .	Algebra, completed, . . . .	<i>Ray.</i>
“ . . . .	Drawing, . . . . .	<i>Warren.</i>
Belles Lettres, .	Rhetoric, . . . . .	<i>Haven.</i>
	Elocution, . . . . .	<i>Hamill.</i>

## THIRD TERM.

Latin, . . . .	Cicero, . . . . .	
“ . . . .	Prose Composition, . . . .	<i>Harkness.</i>
Mathematics, .	Geometry—Polygons and Circles, .	<i>Schuyler.</i>
Natural Science, .	Inorganic Chemistry, . . . .	<i>Steele.</i>
History, . . .	Ancient Mythology, . . . .	<i>Murray.</i>
	English Criticism, . . . .	

## SOPHOMORE YEAR.

## FIRST TERM.

Latin, . . .	Virgil, . . . . .	
" . . .	Prose Composition, . . . .	<i>Harkness.</i>
Mathematics, .	Geometry in space, . . . .	<i>Ray.</i>
Natural Science,	Physiology, . . . . .	<i>Huxley &amp; Youmans</i>
Modern Lang.,	German Grammar, . . . . .	<i>Comfort.</i>
	Elocution, . . . . .	<i>Hamill.</i>

## SECOND TERM.

Latin, . . .	Virgil, . . . . .	
" . . .	Prose Composition, . . . .	<i>Harkness.</i>
Mathematics, .	Trigonometry and Mensuration,	<i>Ray.</i>
Natural Science,	Zoology, . . . . .	<i>Nicholson.</i>
Modern Lang.,	German Grammar and Exercises,	<i>Comfort.</i>
	English Criticism. . . . .	

## THIRD TERM.

Latin, . . .	Virgil, . . . . .	
" . . .	Prose Composition, . . . .	<i>Harkness.</i>
Mathematics, .	Analytical Geometry, . . . .	<i>Peck.</i>
Natural Science,	Botany, . . . . .	<i>Gray.</i>
Modern Lang.,	German Grammar and Reader, .	<i>Comfort</i>
	Elocution, . . . . .	<i>Hamill.</i>



## JUNIOR YEAR.

## FIRST TERM.

Mathematics, .	Mechanics, . . . . .	<i>Peck.</i>
“	Calculus, . . . . .	<i>Peck.</i>
History, .	Ancient, . . . . .	<i>Thalheimer.</i>
Belles Lettres, .	Æsthetics, . . . . .	
	English Criticism, . . . . .	

## SECOND TERM.

Mathematics, .	Diagonal, Perpendicular and Polar, Surveying, . . . . .	<i>Gillespie.</i>
Natural Science, .	Chemical Physics, . . . . .	<i>Youmans.</i>
History, .	Mediæval and Modern, . . . . .	<i>Thalheimer.</i>
Metaphysics, .	History of Philosophy, . . . . .	<i>Schwegler.</i>
	Elocution, . . . . .	<i>Hamill.</i>

## THIRD TERM.

Mathematics, .	Triangular and Trilinear Surveying and Sailing, . . . . .	<i>Gillespie.</i>
Natural Science, .	Organic Chemistry, . . . . .	<i>Youmans.</i>
History, .	History of Civilization, . . . . .	<i>Guizot.</i>
Metaphysics, .	Logic, . . . . .	<i>Coppee.</i>
	English Criticism. . . . .	

## SENIOR YEAR.

## FIRST TERM.

Ethics, . . .	Evidences of Christianity, . . .	<i>Hopkins.</i>
Natural Science,	Mineralogy, . . . . .	
Belles Lettres,	Rhetoric, . . . . .	<i>Whately.</i>
Politics, . .	Political Economy, . . . .	<i>Perry.</i>
	Elocution, . . . . .	<i>Hamill.</i>

## SECOND TERM.

Metaphysics, .	Psychology, . . . . .	<i>Munsell.</i>
Natural Science,	Geology, . . . . .	<i>Dana.</i>
Belles Lettres,	English Literature, . . . .	<i>Shaw.</i>
Politics, . .	International Law, . . . .	<i>Woolsey.</i>
	English Criticism. . . . .	

## THIRD TERM.

Ethics, . . .	Moral Science, . . . . .	<i>Hopkins.</i>
Mathematics,	Astronomy, . . . . .	<i>Loomis.</i>
“	Physical and Practical Astronomy, <i>Lectures.</i>	
Belles Lettres,	English Literature, . . . .	<i>Shaw.</i>

## COURSES FOR THE DEGREE OF PH. D.

The degree of Ph. D. will be conferred upon candidates completing any one of the courses specified below.

## COURSE IN MATHEMATICS, PURE AND APPLIED.

## I. PURE.

1. General Theory, Composition and Solution of Equations.
2. General Geometry, Trilinear and Tangential Co-ordinates. General properties of Conics. The Equations of Higher Plane Curves, and the properties of plane loci, and loci in space.
3. General principles of the Differential and Integral Calculus, including the Calculus of Variations, the rectification of curves, the quadrature of curves, of surfaces of revolution, and the cubature of volumes of revolution.
4. The Philosophy of Mathematics, involving a discussion of the method of exhaustions, of infinitesimals, and indivisibles.
5. The History of Mathematics.

## II. APPLIED.

1. Historical, Physical and Spherical Astronomy and Geodesy ; involving History of Astronomy, general discussion of the Principles and Laws of the Science, and the Theory and Computation of Orbits, general discussion of the problems of Longitude, Latitude, Time, Eclipses and Tides.
2. Mechanical Philosophy, including Statics and Dynamics of Solids, Liquids and Gases, and the mathematical principles of Acoustics and Optics.

The following are suggested as works of reference :

Analytic Geometry,	Ray.
General Geometry and Calculus,	Olney.
Differential and Integral Calculus,	Church, Buckingham, Todhunter.
Philosophy of Mathematics,	Bledsoe, Compté.
History of Mathematics,	Montucla, Hutton, Bossuet.
Spherical and Practical Astronomy,	Chauvenet.
Spherical Astronomy,	Bartlett.
Solar and Lunar Eclipses,	Coffin.
History of Astronomy,	Grant.
History and Philosophy of the Inductive Sciences,	Whewell.
Mechanics,	Smith, Peck.
Acoustics and Optics,	Bartlett.

## COURSE IN NATURAL SCIENCE.

## I. CHEMISTRY.

1. Analytical Chemistry—Qualitative and Quantitative.
2. Spectrum Analysis.
3. Philosophy of Chemistry.
4. Crystallography.
5. Determinative Mineralogy, with practical use of Blow-pipe.

## II. NATURAL HISTORY.

1. Botany, recent and fossil.
2. Zoology, recent and fossil, including Human and Comparative Anatomy.
3. Geology, including Economic Geology and Geology in detail of at least one's own State.
4. Pre-Historic Man of North America.

## WORKS OF REFERENCE.

Analytical Chemistry—*Fresenius, Eliot and Storer, Harcourt and Madden.*

Spectrum Analysis—*Roscoe.*

Philosophy of Chemistry—*Cooke.*

Crystallography and Mineralogy—*Dana's Manual, Elderhorst's Manual, Eggleston's Tables, Plympton's Practical use of Blow-pipe, Plattner's Manual.*

Botany—*Gray's Series, including Ferns and Mosses.*

Zoology—*Nicholson's Manual, Agassiz and Gould, Huxley's Vertebrated Skeleton*

Geology—*Dana's Manual, Lyell's Principles, State Reports, Nicholson's Palaeontology, Foster's Pre-Historic Man of North America.*

## COURSE IN PHILOLOGY.

1. A written examination on the *Thesis*.
2. A satisfactory examination on *Comparative Philology* in its Principles, History, Methods, Results and Literature, including Phonology, Comparative Etymology, Origin of Language and Classification of Languages; on Language as related to Physiology, Psychology, Climatology and Ethnology; on the uses and application of Comparative Philology in Archæological and Historic Research—in Mythology, in Biblical Exegesis and Apologetics. This examination will also have reference to the grammatical structure and lexical elements of at least six of the Indo-European Languages. The knowledge of the Sanskrit may be confined to the leading grammatical inflections and principal roots.
3. The Philological discussion of words selected from English, Greek, Latin, German, French and Sanskrit. Forty words thus selected will be presented as exercises for the candidate, and of these he will be expected to compare at least twenty in Greek, Sanskrit, two of the Germanic Languages, and two of the Romanic Languages.

4. Translating at sight and writing the translation of select passages from Greek, Latin, and German Classics, together with translations from at least one of the Romanic Languages.

The principle of equivalent culture will be recognized by permitting the candidate to substitute to some extent other languages of the Aryan or Semitic stock from those mentioned above.

#### COURSE IN PHILOSOPHY.

The examination in Philosophy will be upon Ancient and Modern, both Intellectual and Moral.

#### WORKS OF REFERENCE.

Ueberweg's History of Philosophy.  
 Lewes' " "  
 Schwegler's " "  
 Sir Wm. Hamilton's Metaphysics.  
 Jowett's Plato.  
 Kant's Critique of Pure Reason.  
 Mill on Hamilton.  
 Cousin's Philosophy of the True, the Beautiful, the Good.  
 Mill's Utilitarianism.  
 Calderwood's Hand-book of Moral Philosophy.  
 Whewell's Lectures on the History of Moral Philosophy.  
 Wuttke's Christian Ethics.

The Journal of Speculative Philosophy, edited by Hon. Wm. T. Harris, A. M., Supt. of Public Instruction of St. Louis, Missouri, is strongly recommended to candidates.

#### COURSE FOR THE DEGREE OF PH. B.

The degree of Ph. B. will be conferred upon candidates completing the course specified below :

Ancient and Mediæval History, *Rawlinson* or *Thalheimer*. Rhetoric, *Haven*. Natural Philosophy, *Steele*.

Physiology, *Huxley* and *Youmans*. Modern History, *Thalheimer*. Elements of Criticism, *Kames*, or Civil Government, *Townsend*.

Moral Science, *Wayland* or *Hopkins*. Elementary Algebra, *Ray*, *Loomis* or *Robinson*. Intuitions, *McCosh*, or Zoology, *Nicholson*.

Political Economy, *Perry*. Plane Geometry, *Ray*, *Loomis* or *Robinson*. Evidences of Christianity, *Hopkins*, or Botany, *Gray*.

Logic, *Coppee* or *Whately*. Psychology, *Munsell*, *Haven* or *Upham*. Christianity and Greek Philosophy, *Cocker*, or Higher Algebra, *Ray*, *Loomis* or *Robinson*.

History of Philosophy, *Schwegler*. Chemistry, *Steele*. Sketches of Creation, *Winchell*, or Solid Geometry, *Ray*, *Loomis* or *Robinson*.

International Law, *Woolsey*. Chemical Physics, *Youmans* or *Cooke*. Human Intellect, *Porter*, or Trigonometry, *Ray*, *Loomis* or *Robinson*.

Life and Growth of Language, *Whitney*. Geology, *Steele*. Butler's Analogy, *Malcom*, or Analytic Geometry, *Peck*.

Life and Growth of Language, *Whitney*. English Literature, *Shaw*. Æsthetics, *Bascom*, or the Science of Education, *Rosencranz*.

## GENERAL VIEW OF INSTRUCTION.

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### PHILOSOPHY.

Instruction is given by the President, in Psychology and Ethics, to each of which one term of the Senior year is devoted ; also in the History of Philosophy, to which one term of the Junior year in the Scientific Course is devoted.

It is the aim in this department to make the student an independent investigator of truth. The text-books merely furnish the outlines of the topics discussed. Information pertaining to them, derived from standard works, is required of all members of the classes. The most recent and advanced phases of opinions are also carefully considered.

### MATHEMATICS.

The course of instruction in this department embraces the following discussions :

ALGEBRA.—Reduction and combination of radicals ; solution of radical equations ; solutions and discussions of quadratics ; proportions, variations, and progressions ; permutations and combinations ; indeterminate co-efficients, binomial theorem and differential method, and their applications to series ; theory and use of Logarithms ; exponential equations ; general theory, composition and methods of solution of equations of higher degrees.

GEOMETRY.—Properties, relations and measurement of polygons ; the geometry of space, including the properties, relations and measurements of polyhedrons, and the three round bodies,—the cylinder, cone and sphere.

TRIGONOMETRY.—The general discussion of trigonometric functions, both as ratios and lines, and their application in the solution of plane and spherical triangles.

MENSURATION, SURVEYING AND NAVIGATION.—The application of the principles of geometry and trigonometry in the measure of all plane and solid figures ; plane, polar, perpendicular, triangular and trilinear surveying ; plane, parallel, middle latitude, Mercator's and current sailing.



**ANALYTIC GEOMETRY.**—The principles of plane, rectilinear and polar co-ordinates; the plane loci of points and lines; general discussion of the properties of conics; classification of curves; rectilinear and polar co-ordinates in space.

**DIFFERENTIAL AND INTEGRAL CALCULUS.**—General principles and methods of differentiation and their application; maxima and minima; the methods of integration; the rectification and quadrature of curves; the quadrature of surfaces; the cubature of solids of revolution.

**MECHANICS.**—Composition, resolution and equilibrium of forces; center of gravity and stability; elementary machines; rectilinear, periodic, curvilinear and rotary motion; mechanics of liquids, gases and vapors.

**ASTRONOMY.**—Descriptive—embracing the general history of the science, the description of the solar system, and the geography of the heavens; mathematical—including general discussion of the principles of the science and their application in the problems of latitude, longitude, time, eclipses, tides, and the perturbations of the solar system.

Throughout the entire course practical problems and exercises in geometrical invention are required of all students pursuing studies in the department.

#### GREEK LANGUAGE AND LITERATURE.

For the elucidation of the Greek text, and for purposes of culture, exercises and lectures are given in the Geography, History, Mythology, Politics, Art, Philosophy, Language, Antiquities and Literature of Ancient Greece, showing their controlling influence on modern civilization.

The Greek Language is discussed with the assistance of the latest light of Comparative Philology thus laying a foundation for a full knowledge of the important Science of Language.

In the Preparatory Course, exercises will be required in Greek Prose Composition—"Jones' Exercises" being the text-book used. A more advanced work of a similar character will be used in the Freshman and the Sophomore year.

The object of these exercises is to cultivate habits of accuracy of thought and expression, as well as a deeper knowledge of the inner structure and spirit of the language. Careful translations from the Greek into English will be required, not only for the varied general



culture thus acquired, but specially as a daily exercise in rhetoric and English composition.

The course of study in the Greek, as now enlarged and presented in this catalogue, is designed to fully equal that of our best colleges and universities. The preparatory course requires two years for its completion. Recitations in Greek are required through the Freshman and the Sophomore year. For the Greek of the Junior year the student may substitute certain other departments of study, as German, Hebrew, Higher Mathematics, Belles Lettres studies, Philosophy or Natural Science—provided the elected department of study be completed.

#### NATURAL SCIENCE.

The requirements for admission to Freshman Class in the department of Natural Science have been elsewhere stated.

The following, or a just equivalent, is the work required of the College classes in both courses, classical and scientific.

FALL TERM.—Sophomores have daily recitations in Anatomy and Physiology, with illustrations from skeleton, charts, etc., and familiar lectures upon the topics under discussion.

Seniors in Mineralogy have daily recitations, giving their attention first to Crystallography and the general principles of the science, and, afterwards, to practical study of minerals from the labeled specimen and by means of blow-pipe analysis.

WINTER TERM.—Sophomores have four recitations per week in Zoology and Comparative Anatomy. The principles of classification are carefully studied and use is made of the materials in the museum for illustration. Ample facilities are afforded those who may wish to join a private class in Practical Anatomy.

Juniors have daily recitations in Molecular Physics. Attention is largely given to the more advanced discussions of the science.

Seniors have daily recitations in Geology.

SPRING TERM.—Freshmen have four recitations per week in Inorganic Chemistry, giving special attention to the general principles of chemical nomenclature, the general properties of the more important elements, and the composition and properties of the more common compounds.

Sophomores have four recitations per week in Botany. The time is given according to the revised course, to the study of Systematic Botany, including cryptograms, and the practical analysis of plants.

Juniors have daily recitations in Organic Chemistry with some further consideration of the subject of Inorganic Chemistry.

Throughout the college course, the effort is made to have the student acquire not only a theoretical, but as thoroughly practical a knowledge as possible, of the subject pursued.

#### LATIN LANGUAGE AND LITERATURE.

The study of the Latin language, in addition to the preparatory work of three years, can be pursued to the close of the Junior year in the Classical and through the Sophomore year in the Scientific course.

For the Latin of the Junior year a substitution, similar to that for the Greek for the same year, and with the same provision, may be made.

During the Preparatory course, and through the Freshman year, the student is required to prepare exercises in Latin composition weekly.

Lectures are also given on Roman History and Mythology during the Freshman year, and through the Sophomore year on Latin Language and Literature. The method of presenting the Latin language aims at the practical. Each lesson is thoroughly examined in all its relations, first, as to etymology, next, as to grammatical structure, and lastly a complete analysis of the Latin sentence is required. The aim is to cultivate accuracy in memory and judgment at the same time, to reveal the intimate connection of the ancient with modern languages, and especially to render the student's knowledge of the English more thorough and satisfactory.

#### ENGLISH LANGUAGE AND LITERATURE.

Before entering this department students must master the mechanical structure of the language, as given in text-books of Grammar, Analysis, and English Composition. In the Freshman year, one term is given to the study of Rhetoric. In the Junior year, (Scientific) the principles of criticism in literature and art are taught. In the Senior year one term is devoted to the philosophy of Rhetoric, and two terms to the History of English Literature. The student is expected not only to learn the chronology of English Literature, but to apply the principles of rhetorical criticism in the study of the best specimens of English style. In addition to the course thus indicated, all the college classes are regularly trained in the writing of essays, which are criticised and discussed by the professor of the department, in the

presence of the class. Thus it will be seen that our noble mother tongue has, in our course of study, a due proportion of attention and care.

### ELOCUTION.

A competent instructor in Elocution is employed to give lessons *free of extra charge* to the collegiate classes.

By reference to the Courses of Study, it will be seen that Elocution is regarded as a part of the regular work of the students. The marked effect of this thorough discipline is seen in the correct style of delivery prevailing among the students.

Besides the regular exercises required of *all* the students, the Literary Societies furnish a valuable discipline in English composition which the Faculty highly recommend, and which the student can scarcely afford to omit or neglect

### HISTORY AND CIVIL POLITY.

To enter the classes of this department students must pass examination, or produce certificates of having passed, in Ancient and Modern Geography and in the History of the United States.

The instruction in History will consist in recitations, map exercises and lectures.

Freshman in the B. S. course third term, will have four recitations per week in Ancient Mythology.

Juniors in B. S. course will have three recitations per week in History of Civilization.

All Juniors will recite five days in the week in the first term in Ancient History; in the Winter Term five days per week in Mediæval and Modern History.

The work in Civil Polity will include a careful examination of the best authors on Civil Government, Political Economy and International Law; recitations four times a week.

### CULTURE IN MUSIC.

Students in attendance at the University can have the advantages of first-class instruction in music, vocal and instrumental, by the payment of an additional fee. The advantages of Bloomington in this respect are commended to the attention of patrons who seek the facilities for a thorough musical education.

## PHYSICAL CULTURE.

In addition to text-books on Human Anatomy, Physiology and Hygiene, lectures on the Laws of Health are given by competent professors. It is also the aim of the Faculty to watch and guard the health of students committed to their charge, and, on all appropriate occasions, to give such personal counsel as may be deemed necessary.

For the better physical training of students, a gymnasium has lately been established, where students may engage in appropriate exercises at regular hours and with proper instructions.

## CANDIDATES FOR THE MINISTRY.

Those contemplating the Christian ministry will here find arrangements made expressly to meet their wants. Whether intending or not to take a strictly professional course in the Theological school, they will find our elective courses a valuable preparation for pastoral study or for advanced standing in the Theological Seminary. For the Greek or Latin of the Junior year, the student may substitute the Hebrew Language and Exegesis. For the preparation of the ordinary essay, the candidates for the ministry in the Junior and Senior years may substitute exercises in Homiletics; and other substitutions will be allowed, so far as they shall leave inviolate the collegiate course in its original purpose and plan, as *a course of general culture*.

With this same view, the *Translation* and *Interpretation* of the *Greek Testament*, will, to some extent, be substituted for the Classic Greek in the latter years of the college course.

These arrangements have been made in view of the large and increasing number of candidates for the Ministry in constant attendance at the University.

## PREPARATORY DEPARTMENT.

The interests of elementary students are not neglected in the University.

The preparatory Department, designed, primarily, to fit students for the college proper, is, at the same time a well-regulated academic institution, offering all the advantages of a first-class academy or seminary to those who wish a more thorough culture in the common English branches than can usually be obtained in our country district schools.

Young men or young women wishing to pursue more thoroughly the common English branches, as *Grammar*, *Arithmetic* and *Geography*, will here find classes organized expressly for their accommodation.

It is the aim of this Department to take pupils just so soon as they can safely leave the parental roof, and to carry them through so much of a regular course of study, as their time and circumstances will permit. Classes will be formed, when required, in the elements of Botany, Physiology, Zoology and Natural Philosophy.

This Preparatory Department presents some advantages over the ordinary academy or seminary, among which are the following :

1. All the advantages of the University proper, as *apparatus, library, laboratory, museum, &c.*, are free to the Preparatory students, so far as they can be utilized by them.

2. In addition to the instruction of tutors of experience and scholarship, the Preparatory students have the advantage of much regular training under experienced professors who make each Department a *specialty*, and thus attain excellence in teaching.

3. The association of the Preparatory students, to a considerable extent, with the Collegiate students is a great advantage, furnishing, as it does, a stimulating, intellectual and social atmosphere which few fail to feel.

4. A residence in the city of Bloomington, with all its literary, religious and other advantages, is not to be overlooked by parents and guardians who seek for their children a place suited for general culture.



# COLLEGE OF LAW.

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## FACULTY.

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\*SAMUEL FALLOWS, D. D., PRESIDENT.

### PROFESSORS:

REUBEN M. BENJAMIN, A. M., DEAN.

REAL AND PERSONAL PROPERTY, CONTRACTS, AND DOMESTIC RELATIONS

OWEN T. REEVES, A. M.,

PLEADING, EVIDENCE, TORTS AND EQUITY JURISPRUDENCE.

ROBERT E. WILLIAMS, A. M.,

INTERNATIONAL, CONSTITUTIONAL AND CRIMINAL LAW.

IRA J. BLOOMFIELD,

PRACTICE.

WILLIAM C. WILLING, LL.B.

POLITICS.

\*Resigned.

## METHOD OF INSTRUCTION.

The method of instruction is mainly by daily recitations, either from approved text-books accompanied by familiar expositions, or on topics assigned in advance by the professors, with carefully prepared and systematically arranged questions, and pertinent and abundant references, not only to Standard Law treatises, but also to the Statutes and decisions of this State; the special purpose of the course being to qualify students for the practice of Law as recognized in the Jurisprudence of the State of Illinois.

Lectures are also given throughout the Course.

Moot Courts are regularly held before Prof. Bloomfield.

## COURSE OF STUDY.

The Course of Study covers two years, and each year thirty-six weeks, divided into two terms, Fall and Winter. The Fall Term begins on the first Tuesday of September, and continues sixteen weeks. The Winter Term begins on the first Tuesday of January, and continues twenty weeks.

The studies of the two years are so arranged that students may commence their course at the beginning of either term. All the students recite together, except during the first part of the Fall Term of each year, when the Juniors have Walker's Introduction to American Law, and the Seniors, Greenleaf on Evidence.

The following programme of studies illustrates the Course :

## FALL TERM OF 1874, AND EVEN YEARS.

ELEMENTARY LAW AND DOMESTIC RELATIONS.—*Benjamin.*

Walker's American Law, (Juniors.) Blackstone, Books I. and II., subsequent to Chap. XXIII. Kent, Parts III., IV. and V. to Lecture XXXIX. Schouler's Domestic Relations.

PLEADING AND EVIDENCE.—*Reeves.*

Greenleaf on Evidence, Vol. I., (Seniors.) Stephen on Pleading.

CRIMINAL LAW.—*Williams.*

Bishop on Criminal Law, Vol. I.

POLITICS.—*Willing.*

Townsend on Civil Government.



## WINTER TERM OF 1875, AND ODD YEARS.

CONTRACTS.—*Benjamin.*

Parsons on Contracts. Benjamin on Sales.

TORTS.—*Reeves.*

Addison on Torts, abridged. Blackstone, Book III.

CONSTITUTIONAL LAW.—*Williams.*

Cooley on Constitutional Limitations.

PRACTICE.—*Bloomfield.*

Puterbaugh's Illinois Common Law Practice.

POLITICS.—*Willing.*

Woolsey's International Law.

## FALL TERM OF 1875, AND ODD YEARS.

ELEMENTARY LAW AND COMMERCIAL LAW.—*Benjamin.*

Walker's American Law, (Juniors.) Metcalf on Contracts. Kent, Part V., subsequent to Lecture XXXVIII.

PLEADING AND EVIDENCE.—*Reeves.*

Greenleaf on Evidence, Vol. I., (Seniors.) Gould's Pleadings.

CRIMINAL LAW.—*Williams.*

Blackstone, Book IV., in connection with Illinois Criminal Code.

POLITICS.—*Willing.*

Perry's Political Economy.

## WINTER TERM OF 1876, AND EVEN YEARS.

REAL PROPERTY.—*Benjamin.*

Blackstone, Book II., to Chap. XXIV. Kent, Part IV. Washburn on Real Property.

EQUITY JURISPRUDENCE.—*Reeves.*

Story's Equity Jurisprudence.

INTERNATIONAL AND CONSTITUTIONAL LAW.—*Williams.*

Kent, Parts I. and II.

PRACTICE.—*Bloomfield.*

Puterbaugh's Illinois Chancery Practice.

POLITICS.—*Willing.*

Guizot's History of Civilization.

## LIBRARY.

The Law Library to which the students have access, is probably the most complete in the West. It contains beside the leading English Common Law and Chancery Reports, full sets of the Federal Reports and of all the State Reports.

## ADMISSION.

The requisites for admission are, that the candidate shall be eighteen years of age, and of good moral character. No previous course of reading is required.

Students who have read law for one year in the office of an attorney, or have attended for one year any other Law School, may be admitted to advanced standing upon passing a satisfactory examination on the studies of the previous part of the course. Examinations for advanced standing will be held on the first day of each term ; and students thus admitted must attend at least one year before graduation.

## DEGREES.

Upon passing the requisite examinations for graduation, students who have attended the two years, and such as have completed the course after admission to advanced standing, will receive the degree of Bachelor of Laws.

## ADMISSION TO THE BAR.

The Supreme Court of the State of Illinois, have adopted the following Rule :

*Ordered*, That Rule 43 be so modified that a diploma regularly issued by any law school organized under the laws of this State, whose regular course of law studies is two years, and requiring an actual attendance by the student of at least thirty-six weeks in each of such years, may be received and acted upon in the place and stead of the examination in open Court required by said rule ; but every application for admission to the bar, made on behalf of any person to whom any diploma as aforesaid has been awarded, must be made in term time by motion of some attorney of this Court, supported by the usual proofs of good moral character, and the production in Court of such diploma, or satisfactorily accounting by affidavit for its non-production, and in all cases when the diploma on which the application is based does not recite all the facts requisite to its reception, all such omitted facts must be shown by the affidavit of the applicant or some officer of the law school, or, both.

## EXPENSES.

The fee for tuition is twenty dollars per term, payable in advance. The usual fee of five dollars will be charged for the diploma.

Board can be obtained in clubs from \$2.00 to \$2.50 per week ; in private families from \$4.00 to \$5.00.

For further particulars apply to R. M. BENJAMIN, Dean of the Law Faculty.

# GENERAL INFORMATION.

## EXAMINATIONS.

There is a regular public examination of all the classes, at the close of each term, which is conducted with such thoroughness as to exhibit clearly the student's knowledge of the subject pursued during the term ; and students are advanced only after such examination.

At regular intervals during the term, the students are subjected to *written* examinations on *written* questions with a view to make the student more thorough and exact in his knowledge.

The examinations of non-resident students, in the Undergraduate and Post-Graduate courses, will take place at the University during the last three days of the Fall and Winter terms, and during the Fall and Winter vacations to suit persons who may be in professional life. Examinations will also be held during the week preceding the annual Commencement.

For non-resident students, at a distance from the University, "local examinations" will be held by the Faculty, or by examiners appointed by them, on written or printed questions, after the manner of the Oxford and Cambridge Universities, and the London University. These examinations will be thorough and impartial.

Examinations in the *whole* or *any* part of the courses will be held by the University Examiners at convenient times and places, and credit will be given for each study when completed.

Examinations of non-resident students in Post-Graduate and Under-Graduate Courses, for 1876, will begin Monday, June 5th.

Persons intending to be examined for degrees, to be conferred at the Commencement of 1876, must send in their names to the President at least *sixty* days before Commencement day.

The *final* examinations for these degrees will be held at the University. Non-resident students must be of mature age and accustomed to study before they can be matriculated.

## UNIVERSITY EXAMINERS.

Gentlemen of State and National reputation, and Alumni of the University, are appointed annually as a Board of University Examiners for non-resident students in Post-Graduate and Undergraduate courses.

## GRADE AND DEPARTMENT.

Students are marked upon the merits of the daily recitations, and this, with the examination grade, determines the final term standing. Any student falling under sixty-five per cent. in any study, will be required to reach the minimum grade by re-examination, or by pursuing the study with the following class.

A daily account is kept of all students in such a way as to afford a full exhibit of their habits in regard to regularity and punctuality in their duties, as well as the merit of the recitations in their several studies.

The final term standing of each student is read publicly at the close of the term, and a copy is sent to parents or guardians when desired.

## TEXT-BOOKS.

All the text-books and books of reference used in the University can be obtained at reasonable rates in the city.

## RELIGIOUS INSTRUCTION.

The moral and religious culture of the students is recognized by the Faculty as a matter of supreme interest.

While all sectarianism is rigidly excluded, the Faculty, on all fitting occasions, strive to inculcate the principles not only of a pure morality, but of an evangelical Christianity. Students are required to attend some place of public worship on the Sabbath, such as their own preferences may dictate or their parents or guardians designate. They are required to attend the daily worship in the College Chapel.

On all appropriate occasions, the Faculty endeavor by personal, affectionate counsel to stimulate the students to noble life and Christian character. It is a matter of congratulation and devout thanksgiving that we are able to add that the moral and religious tone of our students is very high and that it tends greatly to guard the new students that come among them.

The students of the "Christian Association" of the University sustain regular and voluntary semi-weekly prayer meetings which are

well attended, and, in connection with the religious efforts of the Churches, have resulted, under the blessing of God, in the conversion of many of our students during the past year.

The Sunday Lectures in the University Chapel by members of the Faculty are designed to instruct the students in the principles of Morality and Christianity—especially showing the relations of Reason and Science to Religion and Revelation.

#### ADMISSION OF WOMEN.

Ladies are admitted to all the departments of the University. Five years of experience in this method of education have given no occasion to doubt the beneficial results and wisdom of this course.

The presence of a competent lady, as Professor, gives additional advantages to the young ladies who seek collegiate culture in our halls. While all needed rules and regulations are enforced, parents and guardians may be assured that young women will here find a high moral tone and intellectual stimulus more potent than written law.

#### GOVERNMENT.

The laws of this institution are few and simple, but are sufficient to secure quiet and order. The object of instruction will be to form correct mental and moral habits, and to cultivate a taste for intellectual pursuits.

Punctuality in attendance at College exercises, careful observance of study hours, and gentlemanly deportment, are required of every student. Visits of pleasure, gathering in groups, or taking amusement on the Sabbath day—absence from rooms at improper hours, or unpermitted absence from town—writing upon or defacing the furniture or rooms of the College or other public buildings—wearing fire-arms or other weapons—visiting drinking saloons and billiard rooms—drinking intoxicating liquors, or keeping them, except by the prescription of a physician—contracting debts without the knowledge or consent of parents or guardians—using obscene or profane language—using tobacco, in any form, in the college buildings—refusing compliance with any requirement of the Faculty—and all other breaches of morals or good order, or violation of gentlemanly demeanor, are strictly and totally forbidden.

No student who occasions trouble in any of these particulars will be suffered to remain to exert on others his corrupting influence; but justice to our students demands that we should note the fact that such are the *esprit du corps* and high moral sentiment which prevail among



them, that written laws are practically superfluous, since they will not tolerate the degrading and immoral practices which have sometimes brought disgrace upon our best colleges.

#### PATRONAGE.

The University is under the joint patronage of the Illinois and Central Illinois Annual Conferences of the Methodist Episcopal Church, which annually appoint Visiting Committees to supervise the examinations and general management of the institution, in conjunction with the Board of Trustees, thus offering to the public strong guarantees of the high moral tone of the instruction imparted within its halls.

#### LOCATION.

The Illinois Wesleyan University is located in the beautiful and rapidly growing city of Bloomington, which, with a population of over 20,000, is situated at the junction of the "Illinois Central," the "Chicago, Alton & St. Louis," "Jacksonville & St. Louis," "Indianapolis, Bloomington & Western," and the "Lafayette, Bloomington & Mississippi Railroad," in a healthful and delightful region of the country, diversified with native forests, extensive nurseries and rolling prairies, being one of the richest and most thickly settled agricultural districts in the United States.

Our inland position, the enterprise and intelligence of our community, the high tone of Christian morals among us, and the remarkable healthfulness of our city and its vicinity, offer peculiar inducements to those seeking the advantages of such an institution.

#### ENDOWMENT, &C.

The permanent funds of the Institution, including Funded Endowments, Bonds and their Securities, Lands, Grounds, Buildings, Museums, Apparatus, &c., &c., may now be safely estimated at \$350,000, unincumbered by debts or liabilities of any kind.

#### BENEFACTIONS SOLICITED.

The Illinois Wesleyan University, being upon a firm and permanent financial basis, furnishes a safe investment for the donations, bequests and legacies of our friends who may wish to perpetuate their names and beneficence through future generations. Considerable amounts of money and lands have lately been secured by the *Wills* of large-hearted patrons and benefactors, but large amounts are still needed to furnish such Endowments, Library, Apparatus, Museum, and

other facilities as are worthy of our great Church, our great State, and the great future of our country. Donations for founding Professorships, Free Scholarships, Prizes, etc., are earnestly invited, as being worthy objects of an intelligent Christian beneficence.

Attention is specially invited to the need of a library fund ; a fund for the assistance of worthy young men and women, who are struggling with poverty to educate themselves for future usefulness ; a fund for the support of a school of Technology and Mechanical Arts—a fund for the ornamentation of the University Campus. Donors to any of these objects will be permitted to give their names to the funds they establish.

#### MEHARY PROFESSORSHIP.

During the year a bequest of ten thousand dollars has been generously made by Hugh Mehary, Esq., of Indiana. This bequest is designed as a beginning for the endowment of the President's chair.

#### MUSEUM.

The Museum of Natural History is steadily growing—comprising over four thousand specimens in Geology and Palæontology ; two thousand five hundred Marine, and one thousand Fresh Water and Land Shells ; a valuable Botanical collection, donated by Dr GEORGE VASEY, which, with the valuable addition he has recently made, now represents nearly the entire flora of the State ; a valuable collection of the Woods of the State, embracing over seventy different specimens—also donated by Dr. VASEY ; about two hundred beautiful specimens in Ornithology, prepared and presented by Mr. R. H. HOLDER ; various specimens of Mammalogy and Herpetology ; a valuable Entomological collection, prepared and presented by the late Dr. WALSH, and a fine collection of native and foreign minerals from the Smithsonian Institute of Washington. It now affords excellent facilities for the practical study of Natural History in its various departments.

In addition to the above apparatus for the illustration of Natural Science, the Museum contains many miscellaneous specimens and curiosities, among which may be mentioned a collection of more than five hundred Models, recently procured from the United States Patent Office, at Washington, which form an addition to the Museum, interesting and valuable, not only as curiosities, but, as illustrations of the varied application of the principles of Physics and Mechanics.



## APPARATUS.

Considerable additions have lately been made to the already valuable Chemical, Philosophical and Astronomical Apparatus, though the increasing necessities of the institution demand additional facilities in this department, which we trust the generosity of the friends of the University will soon supply.

## LIBRARY.

Valuable additions have been made during the year to the Miscellaneous and Scientific Library of the Institution.

Donations of books are solicited.

## LITERARY SOCIETIES.

The "Belles Lettres" and "Munsellian" Literary Societies are prosecuting their labors in their peculiar field of College life and discipline with much energy and success, and were never more flourishing than during the last Academic year. By liberal contributions of money and untiring efforts, they have succeeded in finishing and furnishing their elegant and commodious halls in the new building. Ladies share the privileges of these Societies.

These Societies have secured the nuclei of good libraries, and we earnestly appeal to a generous public in their behalf. Contributions, either in books or money, will be gratefully received and wisely applied.

## UNIVERSITY BUILDINGS.

The Buildings—two in number—are pleasantly located in the northern part of the city, in a beautiful Campus of ten acres of ground adorned with young forest and ornamental trees—directly on the line of the Bloomington and Normal Street Railroad—thus rendering the University easy of access from any part of the two cities.

The old University Building is substantial and convenient, and affords room for Museum, Library, and the Department of Law.

The new University Building is of imposing dimensions—being 70x140 feet and five stories high, including the Mansard and basement stories—and has cost *one hundred thousand dollars*. Being constructed of cut stone and brick, having five towers, and being located on high ground, the new building arrests the attention of the visitor to Bloomington, and is at once an honor to the Institution and an ornament to the city.

The new building is believed to be second to no similar building in the State, in architectural beauty and internal convenience. The halls are ample and airy; the recitation rooms are neatly finished and inviting; the Society rooms are elegantly finished and furnished; the day chapel is commodious and cheerful, and the whole interior is in strange contrast to the prison-like walls of the typical ancient college. But the crowning excellence of the new University Building, is in its public Hall or Chapel. This Chapel—60x80 feet—with galleries on three sides—beautifully frescoed and finished in oiled walnut and other native woods—capable of accommodating nearly 1,800 people—is pronounced by high authorities to be one of the most beautiful and commodious college chapels in the United States.

## EXPENSES.

## PREPARATORY AND COLLEGIATE.

FOR FALL TERM,	\$12 00
FOR WINTER TERM,	10 00
FOR SPRING TERM,	10 00

Only one-half of the above rate is required of students preparing for the Christian Ministry, and also of sons or daughters of members of Conference, and Pastors, whether active or superannuated, of all denominations.

The payment of the above rate of tuition admits the student to all the regular classes of the University, both Preparatory and Collegiate—there being no matriculation or incidental fee—thus making the expenses of the student no more than at other similar institutions.

No deductions will be made, except in cases of protracted sickness, or of students entering after the close of the third week of the term, who will be charged from time of entrance.

*Tuition required in advance, invariably.*

## NON-RESIDENT UNDERGRADUATE.

MATRICULATION,	\$ 5 00
EXAMINATION FOR PH. B.,	15 00
“ “ B. S.,	15 00
“ “ A. B.,	20 00
DIPLOMA,	5 00

## POST-GRADUATE.

EXAMINATION FOR A. M.,	\$20 00
“ “ PH. D.,	30 00
DIPLOMA,	5 00

## BOARD.

Good board can be obtained in respectable private families in the city at prices ranging from \$4.00 to \$4.50 per week. Students board themselves satisfactorily, in rented rooms, for \$2.00 per week. Economical and excellent arrangements are made for boarding students in *clubs* for \$2.50 to \$3.00 per week. Some students, by regular employment, earn enough to pay most of their expenses.

## ADVANTAGES OF BLOOMINGTON.

The attention of students from abroad is called to the many advantages of Bloomington as a seat of learning. The junction of Bloomington and Normal, with a combined population of more than 22,000—the many literary attractions of the two cities—the large museums—the facilities for studying the practical applications of science in the great manufacturing establishments located in this place—the almost continuous sessions of Courts, and the valuable Law Library, now the most extensive in the West, thus affording unusual advantages for the study of Law, both in theory and practice—the facilities for the practical study of Anatomy and Physiology—the unusual opportunities afforded for the study of Music in all its departments—the Library, numbering 6,000 volumes, and the commodious reading rooms of the Bloomington Library Association, free to all—the regular courses of Lectures by distinguished speakers from abroad—with other advantages which an intelligent and enterprising people are constantly accumulating—all these are inducements to the student who would supplement the work of the recitation room with a general course of reading, a higher degree of culture in the fine arts, and a practical application of the studies pursued.

## NON-RESIDENT STUDENTS.

The University recognizing its function to be, *primarily*, TO INSTRUCT, and *secondarily*, TO EXAMINE, while providing for the amplest instruction of resident students, has made arrangements for examining non-resident students at convenient times and places, in the studies of the several under-graduate and post-graduate courses, and for conferring upon successful candidates appropriate University degrees.

The Illinois Wesleyan University in being the first in the United States to formally adopt the *non-resident* plan of the world-renowned London University, has met an urgent want of the American people, hitherto unrecognized in our collegiate system of instruction.

In evidence of the appreciation of the plan, we may state that a number of gentlemen eminent in scholarship and literary reputation, have availed themselves of the opportunity thus afforded, and, after a most thorough examination, have taken the highest literary honors known on this continent.

A still larger number are pursuing some one of the various courses of study prescribed by the University for these high honors, with the intention of sharing the dignity and title which the Illinois Wesleyan University confers upon those *only*, who, by rigid examination, prove themselves worthy such distinction.

A still further endorsement is found in the fact that some of the leading colleges and universities, East and West, have partially adopted the plan.

As yet, however, the Illinois Wesleyan University is in advance of its competitors. It announces *definite* courses of study, in both under-graduate and post-graduate work, for non-resident students; and it not only publishes a plan for examinations, whereby the worthiness of the candidates for honors can be tested, but it actually *holds* such examinations and confers the honors, *only*, when clearly merited.

A large number have matriculated as non-resident under-graduate students, and many of them have passed successful examinations in part of the course, during the year.

## POST-GRADUATE EXAMINATION.

The following are the questions submitted to candidates for the degree of Ph. D., at the examination held at the University, June, 1875:

### PHILOSOPHY.

1. Biography of Plato.—Dates, places, work, education, teachers, genealogy.
2. Works.—List of, subjects of, chronology of, classification of, according to Schleiermacher, Hermann, Mink and Grote.
3. What Platonic schools succeeded Plato? Indicate influence upon Christian theology and philosophy of Middle Ages.
4. Theory of Ideas. Show how Plato's system finds its centre and explanation in this theory.
5. State what work develops Platonic Physics; and describe this theory.
6. State fully the subjects discussed in each of the twelve books of Plato's *Laws*. How does Plato establish doctrines of Theism, Providence and Sin in the tenth book of *laws*?
7. Was Plato a Monotheist, Dualist, Pantheist, etc.? State his theory of God, and the work from which you derive that theory.
8. Indicate identity of atheistic and materialistic opinions in his and in our day; special forms.
9. Give analysis of *Phædon*. Present and discuss fully, in the light of modern science and Christian theology, Plato's arguments for a future life, and his views of immortality, as found in all his works.
10. Compare methods of Plato and Aristotle, and give your criticisms upon them.
11. State Plato's theory of the Human Soul.
12. State his theory of Politics.
13. State his theory of Morals, including theory of the Good and Beautiful, and their relation to Pleasure.
14. Give his theory of Logic.
15. Analyze the *Gorgias*.
16. State theory of Knowledge, as found in the *Theætetus*; also Jowett's criticism, and show progress of opinion on same subject to the present time.
17. Present a model of Platonic discussion on Temperance.
18. Name the four cardinal virtues of Plato and define each.



19. What is meant by New Platonism; its characteristics, time it flourished, influences and teachings?
20. Give full history of Aristotle; his opposition to Plato.
21. Name his works; give their chronology; the meaning of *Acroamatic*.
22. Analyze and define "*Organon* of Aristotle" and "*First Philosophy*."
23. Write a brief essay on Preservation, Influence and Different Editions of Aristotle.
24. What are the three divisions of Aristotle; also, how are they sub-divided?
25. What is Aristotle's "*Analytica*;" his ten "*Categories*," giving examples in Greek of each?
26. Show distinction between category and accident.
27. What was Aristotle's conception of logic and its relation to metaphysics?
- In what respect has logic been improved since his time?
28. Contrast Plato and Aristotle as to methods, subject matter, ideas, etc., etc.
29. Give and define the Ethical and *Dianoetic* Virtues.
30. What is Aristotle's estimate of the Individual, Family and State?
31. Name the six forms of Government. Define his ideal system of Education; his theory of the Universe.
32. Define the God of Aristotle, and present his three arguments for his being.
33. Give full criticism of Platonic doctrines of Ideas from the Aristotelian stand-point.
34. State the four Aristotelian Principles or Causes, and the relation of Form and Matter.
35. Give Aristotle's theory of highest good and its relation to pleasure; his theory of Soul and Life.
36. What was Aristotle's estimate of Induction and Deduction as compared with Bacon? Give your own criticisms.
37. Define Realism and Nominalism.
38. Write an essay on Bacon's Life and Work.
39. Analyze his *Novum Organon*.
40. Give your own estimate of Bacon's method; its historic significance, and its merit.
41. What place did logic hold in Bacon's system?
42. What influence, if any, did Bacon have upon the rise of materialism, which afterward deluged England and France?
43. What was his estimate of religion, revelation and morals?
44. What historical works did Bacon produce, and what subordinate divisions did he make?
45. What three things were included in his plan?
46. Give the name of his entire work and first installment of it.
47. What was his estimate of mathematics?
48. Explain the "*Idols*" of Bacon.
49. What has philosophy for its object?
50. Analyze the "*De Dignitate et Augmentis Scientiarum*."
51. What is his "*Philosophia Prima*," or "*Scientia Universalis*?" Analyze.
52. What is the object of ethics, and also, politics?
53. Did he agree with Spencer that moral and social sciences were possible?

54. What was Bacon's estimate of the syllogism?
55. Give full epitome of the philosophy of Des Cartes.
56. According to Malebranche, what is the source of man's errors, and how does he prove that neither God nor our senses deceive us?
57. Give in full the doctrine of ideas, as taught by Malebranche; also, an outline of his discussion on the various perfections of God.
58. Explain his theory of occasional causes, and the arguments on which it is founded.
59. Give an outline of the philosophy of Leibnitz.
60. What is his system of optimism?
61. Give full epitome of his doctrine of monads.
62. State difference between substance of Leibnitz and substance of Spinoza.
63. Give difference between monads and molecule. What is meant by quality of the monad? How does the world spring from the monads?
64. Give in full his theory of pre-established harmony.
65. Give philosophy of Hume.
66. Show its relation to the philosophy of Berkeley.
67. In what respect did these philosophies differ from the philosophy of Locke?
68. Give the views of Reid and Stewart.
69. What were the different views held concerning sophists? What is your opinion of them?
70. What does Kant mean by the critical investigation of pure reason?
71. State the difference between pure and empirical knowledge.
72. How is pure mathematical science possible?
73. State the difference between analytical and synthetical judgments.
74. Show what synthetical judgments are *a priori*.
75. How is pure natural science possible?
76. Define the terms, sensibility, phenomenon, matter and transcendental æsthetics.
77. State the metaphysical exposition of the doctrine of space; also, the transcendental exposition of the conception of space; criticise fully Kant's views of the subject.
78. State the metaphysical and transcendental exposition of the conception of time.
79. Give an exposition of logic in general, and of transcendental logic; state the logical use of the understanding in general.
80. Give the pure conceptions of the understanding or categories.
81. State the difference between transcendental deduction of conceptions and empirical deduction.
82. Show the difference between intention and conception.
83. What is a schema? A schematism?
84. Give the postulates of empirical thought.
85. Give the refutation of idealism.
86. State the ground of the division of all objects into phenomena and noumena.
87. Distinguish idea from the ideal.



88. Discuss the proposition that everything which exists is completely determined.

89. Discuss the impossibility of an ontological proof of the existence of God, of the cosmological proof, of a physio-theological proof.

90. Distinguish between an idea employed transcendently and immanently.

91. Discuss the ideal of the *summum bonum* as a determining ground of the ultimate end of pure reason.

92. Distinguish between opinion, knowledge and belief.

93. Give the philosophy of Berkeley, the criticisms concerning his philosophy, your own criticisms of it.

94. What are the present philosophies on the continent of Europe? In England? In the United States? Wherein do they differ?

#### QUESTIONS ON THE THESES.

1. Can a finite mind cognize the infinite?

2. Discuss briefly Hume's arguments against miracles. How would you meet them?

3. Give a brief summary of reasons for the belief that the primary faith of mankind was monotheistic.

4. Explain Mr. Mansel's relation to Sir William Hamilton. Name Mansel's chief works.

5. What is your criticism, if you have any, on "Limits of Religious Thought?"

6. What ancient philosophers treated of the subject of being and not being?

What relation does Hegel sustain to them?

7. What ancient philosopher treated of the "The Becoming?" State his relation to preceding and succeeding philosophers.

8. State in general the difference between the philosophy of Sir William Hamilton and that of Cousin. Their personal relations.

9. Give brief analysis of the True, the Beautiful and the Good, as contained in the philosophy of Cousin.

10. Enumerate works of Herbert Spencer. What is his relation to Comte and the positive philosophy?

11. Give brief outline of system of Spinoza, and state his influence upon succeeding philosophy.

12. Enumerate works of McCosh, and state the fundamental position of his philosophy.

13. Define concept, judgment and perception.

14. State the difference between cause and condition.

15. What is the difference between the terms mediate and immediate?

16. Define, etymologically, innate and intuition?

17. State briefly what you know of Mozart, Handel, Colburn, and Michael Angelo.

18. Define sensation. Give different theories held respecting it.

19. Give the different theories held concerning the origin of time, space and cause. The names of philosophers holding different opinions.

20. What is the meaning of environment, as used by modern scientific writers?

21. What great truths respecting the nature of God are taught in the first verse of the first chapter of Genesis?

22. Give brief account of the religious conditions of the Athenians when the Apostle Paul addressed them; of the philosophical opinions prevailing at the time.
23. Give brief account of Voltaire and his opinions.
24. Give brief account of philosophical opinions of Thales, of Xenophanes, of Empedocles.
25. Give brief statement of the religious and philosophical opinions of the ancient Persians.
26. State briefly the religious opinions of ancient Egyptians, and their influence upon the faith and polity of the Jewish nation.
27. Give your views respecting the right.
28. What is the basis of accountability?
29. What constitutes a voluntary action?
30. What imparts a moral quality to actions?
31. What effect has moral disorder upon man's faculties?

## PHILOLOGY.

1. Account for the irregular plurals of the following words: man, ox, mouse, foot, child.
2. Name the great families of language, and give their chief characteristics.
3. Give the etymology of the following words: money, sycophant, doff, moon, church, queer, book, wife, husband, intoxicate, tribulation, hypocrite, quandary, thimble, salary, extricate, port, reflect, saunter, judge, daughter, happy, bank, acre, pupil, poet, volume, style, character.
4. In the parts of speech, which classes have primitive roots?
5. Define the infinitive; explain its relations to both the noun and the verb, and prove your theory by examples from Greek, Latin, English, etc.
6. Show that the Latin had originally but one declension.
7. Give parallel examples to the Greek subjunctive and optative, from the Latin.
8. Analyze *amaveram, monuisssem, rexisssem, fuerunt*, and give the meaning and origin of each part, *i. e.* primitive element.
9. What is the relation of the Greek to the Latin, in origin and elements?
10. What is the relation of the Etruscan to the Latin?
11. Name the principal dialects of ancient Greek.
12. How does the Romaic differ from the Ancient Greek?
13. What traces of a locative case exist in Greek and Latin?
14. Show the relation, in terminations, of the Sanskrit adjective to the Greek and Latin.
15. Define the following synonyms: *quisque, quivis, quilibet, unusquisque, fulgur, fulmen, venenum, virus, exercitus, agmen, donum, munus, totus, integer, cunctus, omnis, universus, amare, diligere, adamare, dicere, loqui, fari, inquam, aio*.
16. Give cognates, in one or more languages, to the following:  
 SANSKRIT.—*S'vad, da, man, dhumas, mri, vid, div*.  
 GREEK.—*Tis, hippos, mus*.  
 LATIN.—*Alius, fatum, ceter, morior, lacrymæ*.  
 GERMAN.—*Zeigen, sehen, träumen, mädchen*.

FRENCH.—*Chose, or, gout, seuil.*

ITALIAN.—*Moglie, avere, nessuno, dolce.*

SPANISH.—*Hermano, hermosa, voz, ciudad.*

17. What was the original *habitat* of the Indo-Aryans, and what was the probable order of their migration?
18. What were the directions of these migrations of the Aryan races?
19. What are the grounds of probability that the Armenian language belongs to the Indo-Aryan family?
20. What is the Dravidian family of languages, and how related to the Indo-Aryan, historically and geographically?
21. What is the general method of procedure by which the historians of the Indo-Aryans built up their linguistic palæontology? for example, Pictet.
22. What is to be said of affinities between the Indo-Aryan and the Semitic languages?
23. What is the value of Plato's derivations in the "*Cratylus*?"
24. Estimate the work accomplished by Adelung in his "*Mithridates*;" Tooke in his "*Diversions of Perley*;" Heyse in his "*Sprachwissenschaft*;" Bopp in his "*Vergleichende Grammatik*;" Grimm in his "*Deutsche Grammatik*;" Diez in his "*Die Romanischen Sprachen*."
25. Give a syllabus of cases in the various branches of the Indo-Aryan family.
26. Give the ten numerals in the various Indo-European languages, especially explain changes in "five."
27. Decline the personal pronouns, first and second, so far as kindred in Sanskrit, Zend, Greek, Latin, Gothic, German, etc.
28. Inflect the verb "to be" in the various kindred languages in the present tense.
29. Give the forms of terminations of comparative and superlative in the Indo-Aryan family.
30. Give the scheme of personal endings of the verb in the active indicative, so far as related in the various languages of this family.
31. What is the value of the perfect in the Indo-Aryan scheme of tenses? What about its original formation and its history in the different languages?
32. What is the meaning, and what the origin, of vowel increase in verbal formations?
33. What is the origin of the dative case endings, as found in Greek and Latin?

#### QUESTIONS ON THE THESIS.

1. Original meaning of Pergamus?
2. What Greek leader came from Mycenæ?
3. What Homeric leader came from Argos?
4. Who have written on the primitive races of men?
5. What is the prevailing dialect of Homer?
6. Who was the mother of Achilles?
7. How are "Odyssey" and "Ulysses" related, etymologically?
8. What is the literal meaning of the word "Iliad"?

9. What classical works have been written by Mr. Gladstone ?
10. Who was Hector ?
11. What is the relation of the "Odyssey" to the "Iliad" ?
12. What was the bronze of the ancient Greeks ?
13. Who invented the stratagem of the "wooden horse" ?
14. What names does Homer apply to the Greeks ?
15. Who was the tutelary divinity of Troy ?
16. What does "*Glaukopis Athena*" mean ?
17. What is "*terra cotta*," what language is it, and what does it literally mean ?
18. What are the "Cyclopean ruins" of Mycenæ ?
19. What is the origin of the name Priam ?
20. Who commanded the Greek forces at Troy ?
21. What were Agamemnon and Menelaus called ?—(their patronymic.)

## ALUMNI ASSOCIATION.

### OFFICERS :

W. W. PUSEY, of '70, <i>President</i> ,	.	.	.	<i>Bloomington.</i>
A. C. BYERLY, of '71, <i>Vice-President</i> ,	.	.	.	<i>McLean.</i>
R. B. PORTER, of '71, <i>Secretary</i> ,	.	.	.	<i>Bloomington.</i>
J. F. PANCAKE, of '64, <i>Treasurer</i> ,	.	.	.	<i>Bloomington.</i>
H. C. DEMOTTE, of '61, <i>Statistician</i> ,	.	.	.	<i>Bloomington.</i>
J. W. HOLDER, of '72, } J. B. TAYLOR, of '69, } O. W. ALDRICH, of '69, }	<i>Ex. Committee,</i>			<i>Bloomington.</i>
J. T. HOBLIT, of '64, <i>Orator</i> ,	.	.	.	<i>Lincoln.</i>
A. C. BYERLY, of '71, <i>Poet</i> ,	.	.	.	<i>McLean.</i>

T H E

WOMAN'S EDUCATIONAL ASSOCIATION.

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The right of this Society to exist may be explained in a few words. The authorities of the Illinois Wesleyan University having recently opened their halls to women, and having indicated their wish to fill one chair with a competent woman as professor, many of the friends of the Institution among the women, have deemed it proper to express their approval of this advanced step by liberally endowing a professor's chair, to be filled by a woman. The reasons for endowing this chair are first, the need of more endowment funds for the adequate support of professors; secondly, the establishing of this woman's Professorship beyond all contingency for all time to come. Accordingly on the 3d of June, 1874, with the approval of the Executive Board of the University, a Society was formed, and the necessary officers were appointed, and it was subsequently approved by the Joint Board of Trustees and Visitors.

OBJECTS.—The objects of this Society are, first, the endowment of a Woman's Professorship, and secondly, the raising of a fund to provide a home, and assist young women who are struggling to educate themselves, especially for such as are preparing to teach or are called to missionary work.

PLANS, TERMS, &c.—Gifts for these noble objects may be made according to the wishes of the donors.

FOR TEN DOLLARS, a woman may become a member.

FOR TEN DOLLARS per year, for five years, a life member.

FOR FIVE HUNDRED DOLLARS, a life manager.

FOR ONE THOUSAND DOLLARS, a life patron.

By the payment of the appropriate amounts, gentlemen may become honorary members, life members, life managers or life patrons.

Gifts may be made on terms and time to suit purchasers.

Already a large number of ladies of different denominations have availed themselves of this great opportunity to forward the sacred cause of Christian education and woman's ennoblement.



We appeal to our friends and ask them whether they can forego "this luxury of doing good," by sending out Christian light through all lands and ages. Let the response be prompt, hearty and general, as befits a cause whose motives spring from Christian intelligence and woman's duty and destiny.

For further information, address Mrs. J. R. JAKES, Financial Secretary, Bloomington, Ill.

#### LADIES' HALL.

The Association has leased the property known as the Major's College property, and will open it as a Ladies' Boarding Hall, on the Mt. Holyoke plan, Sept. 15, 1875. It is open to all denominations, and any young ladies struggling to educate themselves will find a welcome. Ministers' daughters, of all denominations, can avail themselves of the reduced rate of board.

The ladies of the Association take pleasure in announcing that they have secured the services of Mrs. C. A. Hart, as Superintendent, formerly of Rochester, N. Y., a lady well qualified for the position.

#### TERMS OF ADMISSION.

1. All applications must set forth the claims of the applicant, and include testimonials signed by pastor, teacher, or some other responsible person.

2. The expense for board will be two dollars and twenty-five cents per week, which must be paid each Saturday in advance.

3. The rooms will be furnished with bedstead, straw mattress, chairs, table and stove; all other articles to be furnished by the young ladies.

4. The young ladies will provide themselves with bed linen, comforts, carpet, pillows, articles for the toilet, napkins and spoons.

5. They will be required to devote one hour per day to domestic duties under the direction of the Superintendent.

6. Fuel will be furnished the young ladies, for their private rooms, at cost.

For full particulars, address

MRS. J. A. JACKMAN,  
Cor. Sec'y, Bloomington, Ill.

Prof. J. F. WILLING, Pres.

## CALENDAR FOR 1875-76.

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Fall Term begins,	Wednesday, Sept. 15, 1875.
Entrance Examination, 9 A. M.	" " " "
Examinations begin,	Monday, December 20, "
Fall Term ends,	Wednesday, " 22, "

### WINTER VACATION.

Winter Term begins,	Tuesday, January 4, 1876.
Examinations begin,	Monday, March 20, "
Annual Exhibition Belles Lettres Soc'ty,	Tuesday, " 21, "
Winter Term ends,	Thursday, " 23, "

### SPRING VACATION.

Spring Term begins,	Wednesday, March 29, 1876,
Annual Exhibition Munsellian Society,	Friday, June 9, "
Annual Class Meeting, 9 A. M.,	Sunday, " 11, "
Baccalaureate Sermon, 9:30 P. M.,	" " " "
Annual Sermon, 8 P. M.,	" " " "
Examinations begin,	Monday, " 12, "
Anniversary of the Woman's Educational Association, 8 P. M.,	" " 12, "
Annual Meeting Board of Trustees and Visitors, 10 A. M.,	Tuesday, " 13, "
Annual Address before the University,	" " 13, "
Alumni Address and Poem, 8 P. M.,	Wedn'sdy, " 14, "
COMMENCEMENT, 10 A. M.,	Thursday, " 15, "
Alumni Re-union and Banquet, 2 P. M.,	" " 15, "
President's Levee, 8 P. M.,	" " 15, "